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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1855.

A SPECIMEN OF MISSOURI "CHRISTIANITY." The St. Louis Republican, speaking of those citizens of Western Missouri who invaded the Kansas polls in armed bands and subsequently destroyed the press of the Parkville Luminary and passed the Parkville resolutions, says that they are better men, better Christians, more ready to do generous and hospitable acts without making any parade about them, than those who are in the daily habit of aspersing them."

We do not know that we are a very good judge of "Christianity," but we cannot think that we have seen any of it in either the resolutions or the acts of the Parkville mob. That mob, for an article in the Parkville Luminary, which no just man could object to, threw the press into the Missouri river. They resolved, that, if ever Messrs. Park and Patterson, the editor and proprietor, should either return to that place or settle in any part of Kansas, they would murder them. They resolved, that, if any minister of the Methodist Church North should ever dare to preach among them, no matter what sentiments he might express, they would murder him. There may be a vast deal of "Christianity" in all this, but it is not of a kind we ever heard of before or wish ever to hear of again. We wonder what world its kingdom belongs to. The times must be strange indeed when our most respectable and influential editors talk about this Parkville mob as a pious concern and would make their readers think, that, with oaths upon its lips, and with its hands lifted for murder, it is straight on its road to Heaven.

The Washington Union says that "the editor of the Louisville Journal will soon be compelled to take another tour to beg the public pardon for his sins." We wonder how soon the editor of the Union will feel himself compelled to make another effort to redeem his fortunes by catching thirty or forty thousand dollars of the public money upon a pretext so shabby that not a solitary member of an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress can be prevailed on by any appliances to pronounce it ought else than a cheat and a humbug. If men who actually succeed in swindling the Treasury are sentenced, like Gardner, to the penitentiary, surely those, who are detected in an attempt to swindle it, should at least, like Gardner, have shame enough to poison themselves. The editor of the Union can poison himself without being at the expense of arsenic, prussic acid, strichnine, or any other dose. Let him just swallow his own saliva.

We learn that a horrid murder was committed in Spencer county on Tuesday. Mr. Samuel Linderman left Taylorsville about an hour by sun, and was found the next morning within half a mile of his house with his brains blown out. The body appeared to have received two shots, one taking effect just above the left hip, the other entering the head below the right ear, passing through the head, carrying with it the greater part of the brains, and leaving the head in a horribly mangled condition.

Linderman's brother-in-law, Samuel H. Dews, has been arrested and committed to answer the charge of murder. It appears that Linderman was the surety of Dews, and caused his horse to be levied on and sold to satisfy the execution, and at the sale bought the horse; which is supposed or suspected to be the cause of the murder.

A considerable number of coffee-house keepers in this city have served notices on Mayor Barbee and Mayor Speed, that, on the 30th of the present month, they will make application to the Jefferson Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to cause the Mayor and General Council to issue licenses to them for the sale of liquor. We understand that the dealers who have had this notice served are those who paid their money for licenses but have not had licenses issued to them. No one can justly complain of their appeal to the judiciary.

RAILROAD TO MEMPHIS.—We learn that Mr. Beach, civil engineer, with a corps of assistants, will leave here to-day to examine and locate so much of the contemplated railroad from this city to Memphis on what is usually called the air-line as lies between the mouth of Salt river and the coal region some sixty or seventy miles southwest of this. Mr. Beach is quite confident that he will be able to find a good and cheap route for the road, and also that the money necessary to build it to the coal region can be had.

The Board of Aldermen was again in session last night. The most important action was on the salary ordinance as amended by the Common Council. The Aldermen non-concurred in the amendment fixing the salary of the city engineer at \$1,400 and adhered to \$1,200, and they also non-concurred in the amendment fixing the salary of the watchmen at \$2, and adhered to \$1.50.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—A dispatch from Mobile, dated on the 12th, says: "The steamboat Helen was burnt last night in Mobile Bay, with 800 bales of cotton which she had on board. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, on which there is no insurance. No lives were lost."

Mr. Lisle is very young, a mere boy, and his performances are a promise of great things:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

A REVERIE.

BY WM. JAMES LISLE.

"Sleep hath its own world."—*The Dream.*
Last night, like a reality of life,
A wild and beautious dream passed o'er my soul.
The moon, undimmed by floating clouds, shone in
My chamber through the lattice beautiful.
The sky was blue as the blue ocean's wave,
And all in heaven unutterably bright,
So pure, so lovely, one might seem to look
Away beyond the glittering realm of stars
And see the gates of Heaven. The mellow air,
Stirred by the murmur of the gentle wave,
Glittering like silver 'neath the glowing moon,
Fell in faint whispers on my dreaming ear.
You line of ancient and majestic oaks,
Tossing their arms above the gurgling stream
In time to its low music, drooped beneath
The spirit moonlight. Far along the west
The mountains, green with robe of forest trees,
Wrapped their tall forms in twilight's mystic veil,
While on their hoary tops, with hoetic glow,
Lingered the farewell beams of day. The queen
Of evening was upon her throne.

And then,
When solitude was brooding o'er the world,
And silence reigned beneath the dim, blue vault,
Studded with the bright sentinels of night,
And lingering twilight gilded evening's brow,
I had, Idelia, a sweet dream of love.
Methought we stood upon a tropic isle
Begirt with the wide ocean. All was fair,
Lovelier than e'er was Isle of song,
Where the Tyrian mariners erst sailed
The sleeping god. The wild flowers sweetly bloomed
Above the yellow sand which marked the wave.
Summer forever deepened on the woods,
And an eternity of lovely spring
Mellowed the soft and balmy atmosphere
Into a heaven of bliss. Then the bright sun
Shone deeper on the feathered waves than e'er
In the cold clime of my nativity.
The woods had on a deeper foliage, while
The wandering breezes from the restless deep
Played midst the groves of lofty tamarisks,
Wasting their fragrance in the summer air.
The wild birds singing in deep forest glens,
The light waves gently beating on the rocks,
And flowing o'er the sand that girt the isle,
Swelled the low music-choir.

And then methought
A Lethes stream murmured upon its way.
We loved and lingered on its banks. No pang
Of early disappointment of woe,
Stealing like a dark fury from the realm,
The mystic shadow of forgotten years,
Threw its dark shade upon our youthful brows.
And there I dreamed a sparkling fountain gushed
Into the air, such as that wanderer
In Florida's bright valleys sought in vain
To give perpetual youth.

My dream was o'er.
Strange that the vision of that fair Isle
Should haunt my spirit in its hour of rest.
Strange that the deep realities of day
Should leave us in the hours of blissful sleep,
And fancy cheat our spirits with the sweet
Delusive dreams of memory and love.

ABBEYWOOD (near Greensburg), Ky.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.—We are indebted to Mr. Davidson for copies of two of the recent publications of Robt. Carter & Bro. of the following titles:

The Minister's Family. By the Rev. W. M. Hetherington, L. L. D.

This is a religious novel, not designed to advocate any special tenet of theology, but is devoted to a picture of Christianity in Scotland. The author says it is founded on facts, and there is a resemblance about it that conclusively shows the fact. The characters of Mrs. Douglass, of her sons, James, a surgeon, and Charles, first a tutor and afterwards a minister of the Church, of Mary Douglass, and of the good hearts around them are just such as we should expect to find in Scotland. The noble recognition of a teacher's duty and responsibility which Charles Douglass exhibits in the family of Mr. Graham, when a foolish Mr. Lennox undertakes to interfere with the teacher's prerogatives, are well calculated to show off the "fine gold" of which he was made. The reader will deeply sympathise with the afflictions of James Douglass.

The author's object is to lead his readers to "ponder on the effect of early religious culture, in preparing the mind for the trying scenes of life, sustaining it under affliction, and fitting it for death, judgment, and eternity." This object is constantly kept in view, and the valuable lessons are lucidly, agreeably, and impressively taught.

The Mind of Jesus. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches," "The Great Journey," "Woodcutter of Lebanon," &c.

In some thirty-two lessons, the excellent author of this little volume undertakes to analyze the character of the Saviour of Men, and he is remarkably successful in this delightful work. "Forgiveness of injuries," "unselfishness," "humility," "patience," "firmness in temptation," "love of unity," are among the lessons that breathe the very air of ancient Palestine. We commend this little book to general favor.

These books may be found at the bookstore of Mr. Davidson.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Picayune learns that Mr. Conover, the engineer of the mammoth steamer Eclipse, who for many years has turned his particular attention to the economical generation of steam, has long since been convinced that down steamboats, requiring 90 to 100 pounds of steam, can produce it with much less fuel with coal alone than with any other material.

Within the last month Mr. Conover accidentally discovered that saturating his coal with water and putting it in the furnace wet would cause it to produce from 110 to 120 pounds of steam with a considerably less quantity of coal than it required to make from 90 to 100 pounds when the coal was dry. He also finds that by wetting the coal he makes no clinkers, has no trouble whatever in keeping his furnace free from choking, and never burns or injures his grate bars.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—A dispatch from Mobile, dated on the 12th, says: "The steamboat Helen was burnt last night in Mobile Bay, with 800 bales of cotton which she had on board. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, on which there is no insurance. No lives were lost."

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE. The Collins steamer Atlantic carried out over two hundred and fifty passengers, comprising some of the wealthiest, most intellectual, and most important persons of the country. Among them are ex-President Fillmore and five members of Congress, namely: Messrs. Wasburn, of Illinois; Grow, of Pennsylvania; and Pringle, Flager, and Morgan, of New York.

FLOUR FROM CALIFORNIA.—It appears from the California news which we publish in another column that shipments of flour are about being made from San Francisco to New York. A vessel was loading at the last dates. In Eureka, a town in the interior of California, flour was selling three years ago at \$100 per barrel; now it is worth there \$10 per barrel, while in New York it brings \$13.

We cannot publish communications against Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe. We reserve him for our own pen. We concur in opinion with a Bardstown correspondent that he is a very difficult man to agree with. We never knew any body or anything that could agree with him. We wonder if the ear that he swallowed a few years ago agreed with him?

The people of Memphis have presented Capt. Church with a splendid silver pitcher and two silver goblets, all of a large size, and Mr. J. H. Freigh with a silver pitcher, two goblets, and a salver, for their heroic conduct at the destruction of the steamer Bulletin. Captain Church was the commander of that boat and Mr. Freigh the clerk.

We have the details of the Mexican news received at New Orleans by the steamship Orizaba, but find nothing worth giving beyond what has been anticipated by the telegraph.

The river was rising slowly last evening with about 5½ feet water in the canal. The weather continues cloudy and cool.

NEWS ITEMS.

Postmaster Arrested.—We learn that the postmaster at Napoleon, Ark., was arrested a few days since, charged with purloining a letter containing \$1,800, sent from some point up the Arkansas river. He was taken out of prison on a writ of *habeas corpus*, we understand, and admitted to bail. What the character of the evidence is, or the name of the postmaster, we did not learn.

Mr. Ericsson corrects an impression that a new steam-engine, planned by Hogg & Delameter, has been put in the ship bearing his name. He says the engine is the identical one operated originally by compressed air. Not the slightest change has been made. On proposing to substitute the first caloric engine by one of smaller cylinders, working under condensed pressure of air, Mr. E. promised the owners of the ship to construct it in such a manner that in case they met with insuperable difficulties in employing compressed air, steam might be applied by simply removing the air-heating furnaces and substituting boilers.

Sent Back.—The ship Daniel Webster took on board yesterday several Irish paupers, who have been ordered by the courts of this State to be sent back to the land of their nativity.

Boston Courier.

Homicide.—On the morning of the 8th inst., this place, Wm. C. Bradford, was killed by a pistol shot fired by John E. Spotswood. It is improper to state in a newspaper at this time the circumstances connected with this sad affair. Mr. S. was immediately arrested, and an investigation was had before magistrates on the 9th and 10th insts., which resulted in his commitment for trial.

Avalanche in the Pyrenees—60 Persons Killed. The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seeing that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately the snow came down on those very houses, leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall 14 houses and 44 barns were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining 12, though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.

Railroad Tunnel between Dover and Calais.—It has been proposed to build a railroad tunnel under the English channel, between Dover and Calais, so as to establish a permanent communication between France and England. Several projects have been proposed; among them that of Dr. Payerne, who offers to perform the work, if supplied with 140 submarine boats, 1500 sailors and workmen, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and 240,000,000 francs. By means of such a tunnel the channel might be crossed in thirty-three minutes.

MOVEMENTS OF COIN.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday evening, says:

The steamer Atlantic to-day took out \$1,894,406 89 in specie, which is the largest shipment of the year. Foreign exchange closed very firm. The receipts of gold at the assay office, since the arrival of the Illinois, are about \$70,000. Nearly half of the shipment by the Illinois was in bars or private coins, which were in a shape that could be exported.

There were 27 deaths at Memphis for the week ending on the 12th, of which 17 were cholera. The secretary of the Board of Health says in his report:

This fell disease [cholera] made a sudden outbreak in the upper portion of the city about the first of the week, and proved fatal in almost every case.

BOSTON, May 15.

Foot Race.—A ten-mile foot race came off today, between Grinnell, of New York, and Stetson, of Boston, and was decided in favor of Grinnell. Time, 57m. 22s.

THE FUGITIVE BAKER ARRESTED.—The New York Mirror of May 18 says:

Quite an excitement was created throughout the city last evening by the news of the arrival of the clipper Grape Shot at this port, having on board the alleged murderer of Poole—ex-police-man Lewis Baker. The Grape Shot, volunteered by George Law, left this port on her errand, March 18. She sailed directly for Palmas, arriving there April 7. Ten days later the Isabella Jewett arrived with Baker on board. The fugitive was discovered on the deck of the Jewett before that vessel was boarded, and the officers had no difficulty in arresting him, though he appealed for help to the Jewett's officers and crew, and said that the arresting parties were pirates. The arrest did not occupy over ten minutes, and Baker was taken on board on the Grape Shot.

The officers of the Jewett were not aware who he was, as he sailed in that vessel under the name of Wm. A. Browne. Baker supposed, when the Grape Shot folk came on board that they were pilots, and had no suspicion that he was being chased. He had about \$100 in gold, a trunk of clothes, and heavily loaded revolvers. He was at first put in irons, which were soon taken off. He behaved well on the voyage back and talked freely. His first question was, on finding that he was arrested, whether Poole was dead or not.

On being told that he was, he expressed much sorrow for his family. Baker shows scars of two wounds received in the affray—one on the top of his head at the left side, and the other on the top of his hip, in his right side. These wounds are healed, but he suffered severely for a time.

Baker's account of the affray is that no prior intention was had in the matter, and that he was rather the assailled than the assailing party. He acknowledged that he shot Poole, in self-defense, and thinks he shot Lozier. He is now in the Tombs, committed on a charge of murder. There was a great crowd at the Tombs on his arrival, and he shed tears freely, for the first time, on meeting with so many of his old acquaintances. On passing through the prison corridor, Baker was hailed by Turner, his old associate. We are not aware when the trial will come off—it should not be delayed. The prisoner has a father in the city but no mother, brother, or sister. He was born in Wales.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—The steamship Northern Light arrived on Wednesday morning, with 361 passengers, and \$277,937 on freight, from San Francisco. Owing to the general distrust of banking-houses, the passengers bring a large amount of gold in their own hands. [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.

A very strong effort is now being made in certain quarters to induce the large holders of wheat, flour, and barley to export our surplus either to New York, Liverpool, or Australia, with a view to relieve the market. From present indications the arrangement is likely to be carried into effect speedily. Already some 25,000 barrels of flour have been pledged. The probabilities are that a cargo of wheat and flour will very soon be sent to New York. The flour will be shipped in sacks. The wheat is of very superior quality, and will no doubt be much sought after for seed.

The growing crops of grain throughout the State promise well, and hereafter we hope to raise sufficient for our own consumption.

The clipper-ship Charmer is up for New York. 9,000 tons of wheat and flour have been engaged, at \$16 per ton, at which rate she will probably fill up.

Some of the holders of Chili flour yesterday offered to sell the balance of their stock at \$4 per bbl., to any party who would engage to ship it out of the country. One reason of this course is the fact that the flour was shipped here contrary to express advices of the factors resident in this city, and arrived here under orders to be sold peremptorily on arrival. Besides, the consignees are large holders and speculators in domestic flour in this city, and on that account they are particularly anxious to relieve the market.

The whole stock of Chili flour is now about 70,000 barrels (in sacks); of all other kinds 130,000, or its equivalent in wheat. Total present available stock, 200,000 barrels of wheat and flour.

Failure.—Geo. B. Upton, Jr., has filed a petition of insolvency in the 12th District court. The following is an abstract of the schedules presented by him:

Total amount of liabilities, \$99,876.99.

Total amount of assets at estimated market value, \$65,950.67. Cost \$69,950.54.

Mr. Upton was one of the large speculators in candles, who, in fact

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING—With reference to the improvement of Rural Residences, giving the general principles of the art; with full directions for the Planting of Shade Trees, Shrubbery, and Flowers, and laying out Grounds. By G. M. Kern. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co.

We are under obligations to the publishers for a copy of this excellent work, of which we gave a few weeks since quite an extended notice. We are glad to learn that it has been so favorably received by the public as to exhaust the entire first edition, and that a second and large edition has been published.

For sale at the bookstores in this city.

The Culture of the Grape and Wine-Making. By Robert Buchanan. With an appendix, containing Directions for the Culture of the Strawberry. By N. Longworth. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co.

This little work has been most admirably arranged by the author, and we feel assured, from a knowledge of his judgment and experience, that one better suited to the task could not well be found. It embraces all the necessary facts and experience of the most successful vine-growers in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The information contained in the appendix by Mr. Longworth, on the culture of that most delicious of all the fruits, the strawberry, is of itself worth more than the price of the book. Mr. Buchanan has our thanks for a copy of the sixth edition.

The Florist and Horticultural Journal; a Monthly Magazine of Horticulture, Agriculture, Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, &c. H. C. Hanson, editor; with a large number of talented contributors.

We have received the April number of the fourth volume of this work. It is a neat and well conducted monthly of thirty pages, containing much valuable information to every lover of fine fruits and beautiful flowers. Each number contains a most perfect life-like colored plate of some new fruit or flower, and all for the sum of \$2 per annum. It is published at Philadelphia.

NEWS ITEMS.

Joseph Pealman, an old citizen of Vevay, Ind., accidentally shot himself on Wednesday, while out gunning.

Liberty.—R. D. Shepherd, of New Orleans, has donated two squares of land in that city on which to erect the "Tour Alms-Houses," and has promised to donate \$50,000 toward the funds for sustaining the institution when established.

Mrs. Charles Howard, who is now playing in a St. Louis theatre, has received a proposition to play an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

The Nicaragua Expedition.—The expedition of Col. Walker, of this State, was to have sailed last night in the brig *Vesta*, from Stewartstreet. It consists of from seventy-five to one hundred men. The parties go down from this State as emigrants, though in what manner they may choose to employ themselves after they arrive there, will be better known after their arrival. It is probable that if they conclude to enlist in military operations, they will join with General Castillio, the constitutional Director of the nation, as there are already a number of Americans in that service. The Constitution of the Republic provides that no Director shall serve over one term. General Chamorro, the former Director, however, who was at the head of the army, refused to surrender his power at the end of his term, though Castillio was regularly elected. Chamorro having died, Major-General Corral, second in command to Chamorro, has undertaken to usurp the Directorship. Castillio is at Honduras, which State, with San Salvador and Costa Rica, is for him. Guatemala, a large State, being strongly under British influence, is opposed to Castillio from his known friendliness to the Americans.

San Francisco Times.

FROM CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.—We take the following from the Herald:

Shocking Casualty—A Whole Family Crushed. A Mr. Yokum, for some time a resident at Empire City (Coos Bay), had moved to a coal claim, about 8 miles from the city and on the road to Randolph, where, with his wife and 7 children, he lived in a small frame house. On the morning of the 26th of March, Mr. Yokum had set fire to a tall, white cedar tree, near the house, expecting it to fall before night. In the evening, when the older children had already retired to bed, and the mother was sitting by the fire with the youngest child in her arms, the father stepped out to look after the tree, and noticing that it was ready to fall on or near the house, gave the alarm to his wife, who woke up the four girls sleeping near by, and with them was about to escape, when a heavy limb, brought down by the falling tree, struck through the house, instantly killing the four girls and the babe in its mother's arms, scattering their brains in the most frightful manner, and in every direction.

[Reported for the Louisville Bulletin.]
LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT—Hon. Henry Pirtle, Chancellor, Belknap, &c., vs. Olmsted, &c., on McKinley's petition for rent.

The lessor made by McKinley is of the land and of the furniture, house and kitchen, and of gardening implements, and a yearly rent of \$300 entire is reserved.

It is contended that he had no lien, because it could not be told how much was reserved for the real estate and how much for the use of the personalty, that it could not be a rent for the hire of the property in any case.

The law has been settled a long time, that, where a rent is reserved on real estate along with personalty, it issues out of the real estate only, and the use of the personalty is but an increase of the rent. 5 Co. Rep. 17, it is said: "If a man demises a house and land for a year, with a stock or sum of money, rendering rent, and the lessee consents for him to assign, &c., deliver the stock or sum of money at the end of the term, yet the assignee may not be bound by such covenants, for although the personalty increased in respect of the stock or sum, yet the lessor did not issue out of the stock or sum, but out of the land only."

In *Collins vs. Harding*, as reported in Cr. Eliz. 606, it was resolved, on hearing, that the personalty and rent reserved were not in excess of the rent on the land.

So in 2 New Rep., 22: Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, p. 302, states the law in the same way.

I think this is a case where McKinley was entitled to distract as well as in the other cases where a rent is reserved in money.

It is very common to lease furnished rooms, furnished houses, and furnished farms, and in all these instances the rent reserved should be deemed as strictly and technically personalty, and not as real estate, and therefore the lessor's property is not so described here, the law is not different. Wherefore it is ordered that the sum of \$300 be paid to said McKinley or his assignee.

BARRET & WOOD for McKinley, &c.
BODLEY & FINEDELL for Belknap, &c.

From a private letter written by the U. S. Consul at Tangier, Morocco, to the State Department, we make the following extract:

The rich Jews and Moors here, of which there are a few under foreign protection, cover their Brussels carpets with what are called Nabat rugs, really the famous Turkish carpets. These rugs collect all the dirt, and are taken up weekly and shaken, thus preserving the cleanliness of the carpet. The same course is pursued here by such consuls as can afford the expense. These rugs are most elegant fabrics, handsome and more durable than the carpets they are used to cover, and so thick that treading upon them is a luxury. Wool and labor being cheap here, the price of these rugs is in proportion. I purchased one, seven yards long and two yards wide, for twenty dollars. They are never woven to exceed three yards in width, but can be obtained of any length. It occurred to me that these fabrics would form an elegant addition to the covering of the halls of Congress, Vice President's and Speaker's rooms, &c. As they are never nailed down, and can be removed at pleasure, their use would certainly secure greater cleanliness, as they could be shaken every night if you pleased. Being so thick and heavy, placed above a carpet they would afford great warmth to the feet. They would last, with decent usage, a generation, and then be worth in the United States all their cost here. They preserve their brilliancy and beauty to the last, in this respect differing somewhat from the ladies. The Bashaw of this place has one of these rugs in his reception-room which he said had been used by his father and himself for sixty years, and it is still good.

AN ANCIENT AND CIVILIZED PEOPLE.—The following curious letter is calculated to arrest attention. It is from the pen of O. H. Green, of the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, "dated off the Straits of Magellan, Feb. 15th," and appeared in the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st. Our readers are expected to believe the story implicitly—if they can:

There being no appearance of a change of weather, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and accompanied by my classmate and comrade, Dr. Bainbridge, Assistant Surgeon, was landed on Terra del Fuego. With great labor and difficulty, we scrambled up the mountain sides, which line the whole southeast shore of these Straits, and, after ascending 3500 feet, we came upon a plain of surpassing richness and beauty—fertile fields, the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and signs of civilization and refinement meeting us on every side. We had never read any account of these people, and thinking this island was wholly deserted, except by a few miserable cannibals and wild beasts, we had come well armed, and you can judge of our surprise. The inhabitants were utterly astonished at our appearance, but exhibited no signs of fear, nor any unfriendliness. Our dress amused them, and being the first white men ever seen by them, they imagined that we had come from their God the Sun, on some peculiar errand of good. They are the noblest race I ever saw, the men all ranging from 6 feet to 6½, well proportioned, very athletic, and straight as an arrow. The women were among the most perfect models of beauty ever formed, averaging 5 feet high, very plump, with small feet and hands, and with a jet black eye, which takes you by storm. We surrendered at discretion and remained two weeks with this strange people.

Their teachers of religion speak the Latin language, and have traditions from successive priests, through half a hundred centuries.

They tell us this Island was once attached to the main land; that about 1900 years ago by their records, their country was visited by a violent earthquake, which occasioned the rent now known as the Straits of Magellan; that on the top of the mountain which lifted its head to the sun, whose base rested where the waters now flow, stood their great temple—which according to their description, as compared to the one now existing we saw, must have been 17,208 feet square, and over 1100 feet high, built of the purest pantile marble. A thousand reflections crowd upon the mind, in viewing this people and this paradise, before unknown to the world.

The ship is in sight that will carry this to you, and I must now close; only saying that the official report of Dr. Bainbridge to the Department, will be filled with the most interesting and valuable matter and astonish the American people. The vessel proves to be the clipper ship Creeper, from the Chincha Islands, with guano for your port, and I avail myself of this opportunity to send you over a specimen of painting on porcelain, said to be over 3000 years old; and an image made of gold and iron, taken in one of their wars many years before the Straits of Magellan existed.

They number about three thousand men, women, and children, and I was assured the population has not varied two hundred, as they prove by their traditions, for immemorable ages.

As the aged grow feeble they are left to die, and if the children multiply too rapidly they are sacrificed by the priests. This order comprises about one-tenth of the population, and what the ancient Greeks called "Gymnosophists." They are all of one peculiar race, neither will they admit a stranger into their order. They live, for the most part, near the beautiful stream called Tanuan, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes through the magnificent valley of Leuvu, and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme southwestern point of the island.

This residence is chosen for the sake of their frequent purifications. Their diet consists of milk, curdled with sour herbs. They eat apples, rice, and all fruits and vegetables, esteeming it the height of impurity to taste anything that has life. They live in little huts or cottages, each one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all their time in contemplation and their religious duties. They esteem this life but a necessary dispensation of Nature, which they voluntarily undergo as a penance, evidently thirsting after the dissolution of their bodies, and firmly believing that the soul, at death, is released from its prison, and launches forth into perfect liberty and happiness. Therefore, they are always cheerfully disposed to die, bewailing those that are alive, and celebrating the funeral of the dead with joyful solemnities and triumph.

A Sphinx.—A Sphinx has been received at the State Department, sent over to the Government by Mr. DeLeon, United States Consul General in Egypt. It is an antiquity of course, and has the body of a lion and face of a young woman. It is capitally cut in sandstone, and stands about two feet high. It is covered with hieroglyphics, and has carved on it a representation of a beetle, a bull, a scorpion, dogs, a crocodile, faces, and other figures.

Washington Star.

Statue of Judge Story.—We are gratified to be able to announce the arrival in Boston of the statue of the late Judge Story, executed by his son, Wm. W. Story, Esq., and designed to be placed in the new chapel at Mount Auburn.

The statue is on board the Dutch brig "Johanna Catharina," which arrived at this port on Sunday, and will be speedily unpacked. The figure is represented in a sitting posture, somewhat larger than the size of life. It will be viewed with the greatest interest by the numerous friends and admirers of Judge Story.

Boston Transcript, Tuesday.

GOOD COUNSEL TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The following article from Herapath's Journal contains remarks and advice that are quite as applicable to the construction of railroads in America as they are to those that have been built or are building in England. The error of sacrificing profit to the desire of having the roads completed at any cost has been more common in the West than in the East. In the Western States the managers of railroads have been landholders rather than stockholders. In order to secure the construction of their favorite railway projects, they have been willing to sell the stock, the bonds of the companies, and other securities at any sacrifice. In some instances the bonds of counties and railroads have been bartered away for iron at the rate of 50 per cent. discount. There is a road now being built in Missouri, where, as we are informed, two shares of stock are issued for one paid. The effect of such a course is to make the first cost of the road apparently double what it really is; and a railroad that in truth divided ten per cent. from its earnings would appear only to be earning five per cent. The railroad interest is now suffering from the folly, not to say fraud of their conductors, as all confidence in their management and productiveness has vanished, and no one will now invest in new works:

Take Care of the Capital Account and the Revenue will take Care of Itself.—It is a remarkable fact that those lines in England which pay remunerative dividends are those whose capital cost is light. From the same cause, and no other, are the French railways excellent properties.

Nothing is more easy of explanation than this circumstance. The business of railways is always highly profitable, but it is seldom the capital expenditure is otherwise than extravagant. Thus it is that those railway companies which realize the largest amount of profit disburse the lowest rate of dividend.

Let a line have the moderate extent of traffic represented by £40 per mile per week, or (about) £2,000 per mile per annum. The expenses being 50 per cent.—more than which they are not generally—here is a profit of £1,000 per mile per annum profit applicable to the payment of interest or dividend (or, which is usual, to both interest and dividend) on whatever capital has been expended. If the capital expended has been £10,000 per mile, the dividend will be 10 per cent. per annum. Supposing no part of the £10,000 capital was raised on loan, but it is generally the case that at least one-third of the whole capital is borrowed, £3,000 of the £10,000 per mile being borrowed at the fixed rate of interest of 5 per cent., there would be £150 of the £1,000 per mile per annum profit for interest on loans, and £850 applicable to the payment of dividend on £7,000 per mile raised by ordinary share capital. This would afford a dividend at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum. But if the capital expended be £30,000 per mile, one-third borrowed at 5 per cent., the same rate of revenue profit will afford a dividend of only 2½ per cent. per annum in place of 12.

It is a great misfortune in railway affairs that the men who generally control and direct the expenditure in the construction of railways are professionally prejudiced in favor of an extravagant course. Who selects the line, and thereby determines the material part of the capital cost? The engineer. What interest has the engineer in selecting that line which will encounter the least extent of tunnelling, bridging, cutting, embankment, and other heavy works which run away with the money by millions, or make or mar the undertaking in a commercial sense? In nine cases out of ten none whatever. His object is to construct the finest work of art, the greatest wonder of the age. To form the longest and most difficult tunnel is to create a worldwide fame for the engineer, though it be the ruin of the unfortunate shareholders. A Thames tunnel or a Menai bridge will make a great engineer, but destroy the prospects of remuneration to the shareholders.

The genius of the engineer should be directed to following the course of the shareholders' interest, which could be readily accomplished by compelling him to invest a considerable portion of his large salary in the shares of the company as a permanent investment. If this had been done in the first instance, we would have had more lines made for £5,000 per mile than £50,000. Another plan would be to give the engineer a large per centage on all savings on capital cost. This plan has been most advantageously adopted by a foreign railway company, who by this means are now constructing lines at £4,000 per mile, while similar lines—a part of the same—cost in former times £11,000 per mile, under a system not considered extravagant.

We wish to impress on shareholders the importance of economising capital, since it is the extravagant expenditure of it which is most detrimental to their interests. It is a curious fact, that the shareholders generally busy themselves with matters of trifling importance—such as the amount of salary given to a secretary, or even the sum weekly spent in pens, ink, and paper—and neglect the all-important subject of capital expenditure. They will readily vote away a million for fanciful "improvements" or useless alterations, which inflict a permanent charge of £50,000 a year, while they will spend hours in discussing the propriety of spending one or two hundreds a year, subject at any time to alteration. In those few cases where the principal attention of the parties has been directed to saving capital, such as the Dresden railway, the Blyth and Tyne, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Hull and Holderness, &c., the dividends are good, although the traffic is not large. Economise capital expenditure if you would obtain good dividends. The revenue account is of minor importance. If you well attend to the capital account you may leave the revenue to take care of itself. The expenses are sure not to exceed a certain per centage of the receipts, and the scale of current expenditure may be at any time revised, while capital, when once spent, can never be recovered—it is permanent.

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Mormon Movements.—These people, whose enterprise cannot but be admired, have secured a good foothold in the Sandwich Islands. One of the chief's possessing a large amount of property has presented the Missourians with the free use of a large portion of the island of Laina, for a term of years, for a gathering place, or for a spot to drive one of the "Stakes of Lion," as they term it. This island, though over 100 miles from Honolulu, is but 10 from the important port of Lahaina, where a large number of whalers touch to obtain their supplies. This will afford them a good market for the articles they raise, and an eye to the main chance is something the "Saints" never neglect having.

The press and types formerly used on the islands, were brought to this city in the Frances Palmer a few days since. In a few weeks, Elder Pratt will commence the publication of the Mormon Herald. It will be published at first in English only, but it will afterwards be published in Spanish and Kanaka also. The press will be devoted to the publication of Mormon books and tracts of all descriptions and in different languages.

Shocking Casualty—A Whole Family Crushed. A Mr. Yokum, for some time a resident at Empire City (Coos Bay), had moved to a coal claim, about 8 miles from the city and on the road to Randolph, where, with his wife and 7 children, he lived in a small frame house. On the morning of the 26th of March, Mr. Yokum had set fire to a tall, white cedar tree, near the house, expecting it to fall before night. In the evening, when the older children had already retired to bed, and the mother was sitting by the fire with the youngest child in her arms, the father stepped out to look after the tree, and noticing that it was ready to fall on or near the house, gave the alarm to his wife, who woke up the four girls sleeping near by, and with them was about to escape, when a heavy limb, brought down by the falling tree, struck through the house, instantly killing the four girls and the babe in its mother's arms, scattering their brains in the most frightful manner, and in every direction.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mozart Hall.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

DODWORTH'S

Cornet and Orchestral Band,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

Assisted by eminent Instrumental and Vocal Talent,

Have the honor of announcing

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

AT MOZART HALL, ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

The 15th and 16th of May.

The following Artists will appear at each Concert:

Mr. ALLEN DODWORTH,

the great Solo Cornet & Flute;

Mr. APTOMAS,

the celebrated Harpist, late of Jullien's Concerts

Mr. D. G. GRISWOLD,

the distinguished Tenor Vocalist;

And the following Instrumental Soloists, of Dodworth's Band:

Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,

Mr. CHAS. E. DODWORTH,

Mr. T. J. DODWORTH,

Mr. M. K. BOTSFORD,

Mr. G. H. RITTER,

Mr. T. BAR,

Mr. H. G. MEYER,

Mr. C. SMELTZ.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Messrs. Webb, Peters, & Co., open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

mlj&b

WILLOW WARE—Just received a large supply of Willow Ware, consisting of Cabs, Carriages, Chairs, Webb, Peters, & Co. are prepared to supply city and country merchants at the lowest rates. Call at "The Varieté." 50c

mlj&b

MILLER & GOULD,

498 Fourth st., near Market.

New Books and New Supplies at F. A. Crump's.

KENNETH, the Rear Guard of the Grand Army, by the Heir to Redclyffe, Heartsease, Castle-builders, etc., 75 cents.

History of Turkey, by A. De Lamartine, author of Travels in the Holy Land, etc., \$1.

Ellen Norbury, or the Adventures of an Orphan, by Mrs. Bennett, 50c.

The Teacher's Last Lesson, a Memorial of Martha Whiting, by Catherine N. Badger, \$1.

The O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Maginn, LL. D., annotated by Dr. Shuelon MacKenzie, 2 vols., \$2.

The History of the Hoe, a Humorous Record, by Geo. P. Pease, 75 cents.

The Castle-Builders, 75 cents.

Visits to European Celebrities, by Wm. B. Sprague, \$1.

Marion, a Legend of the Caribees, and other Tales, by W. Glimer Sims, \$1.

Alfred Axford, a Story of the Refugees, by Charles J. Peters, \$1.

Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M., 75 cents.

English Laurence, Past and Present, by French, 75 cents. Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission, 75 cents.

Modern Agitators, or Pen Portraits of Living American Reformers, by David W. Bartlett, \$1.

Received and for sale wholesale or retail by

F. A. CRUMP,

84 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

Parasols and Muslins.

MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, received this morning, a large and elegant assortment of Organdy and Jacquot Fabric.

MILLER & TABB,

Corner Fourth and Market sts.

Harper for May.

1,000 COPIES received and for sale by

A. HAGAN & BRO.,

No. 99 Third street.

To Travelers.

We would inform those preparing to travel that we have on hand a fine assortment of articles indispensable to their comfort, among which are:

Wilton and Brussels Carpet-Eggs;

Water-proof Traveling-Lings;

Velvet Satchels, steel bound;

Pressing-Cases, furnished;

Linen Boxes, wood and tin;

Lunch Baskets, Traveling-Baskets;

Caps, do;

Brushes of every size and style;

Combs in great variety;

With an excellent assortment of Toilet articles, Perfumery, Powder Puffs, Pomades, Preservatives, and Fractions.

To be found at the Varieté. **MILLER & GOULD,**

98 Fourth street.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—200 bbls superfine Flour in store and for sale by **H. FERGUSON & SON,** Corner Fifth and Market sts.

PEAFOWL BRUSHES.—A lot of these beautiful Fly-brushes this day received by **MILLER & GOULD,**

98 Fourth st., near Main.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call, as we are selling Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods cheaper than any other house in the Union. **MILLER & PRATHER, & SMITH,**

100 Fresh Goods—We have in store a fine and select stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, which can be sold at very low prices for cash or to prompt men on short time. **MILLER, PRATHER, & SMITH,**

mlj&b

WOOL HATS—We are selling Wool Hats at a much less price than they have heretofore been sold. **MILLER, PRATHER, & SMITH,**

455 Main st.

(1855.)

Latest Arrival of Spring and Summer Mantillas.

MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, this morning received, by express, a handsome lot of—

Black and White Mantillas;

Gimpure and Chantilly Lace, do;

Also Organza Mantles and Barge Robes, do;

To which they invite the attention of the ladies. **MILLER & TABB,**

Corner Fourth and Market sts.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—100 bbls extra Indiana Flour; 50 bbls do St. Louis do for sale by **H. FERGUSON & SON**

Magazines for May.

HARPER'S, Graham's, Godey's, and Putnam's Magazines for May, received and for sale by **F. A. CRUMP,**

mlj&b

84 Fourth street, near Market.

New Books.

THE O'Doherty Papers, by the late Wm. Maginn, L. L. D., annotated by Dr. Shuelon MacKenzie, 2 vols., Price \$2.

Howard Grey, a story for Boys, by a young lady of Philadelphia, a sequel to Linda, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

Paper 50 cents, cloth 75 cents.

Adelaide Walgrave, or the Trials of a Governess, by J. F. Smith, author of Fred, Vernon, etc. Price 50 cents.

Mary Middleton, or the History of a Fortune, by G. W. M. Reynolds. Paper, Price 50 cents.

Waverley and Neighborhood, by Miss E. A. Dupuy.

Armageddon, Life & Seward, Visits to European Celebrities, &c. For sale by **F. A. CRUMP.**

Harper for May.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY has come to hand and for sale wholesale and retail by **F. A. CRUMP,**

mlj&b

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I have now a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, of most approved styles and makers, many of which are made and case to special order. I have—

English and Swiss Chronometers;

Watch Cases, to change to different styles;

Watches, to wind and set without use of key;

Ladies' Watches, a fine variety enamelled and others;

Silver Hunting and open face heavy cases;

And a variety of others. Also, a variety of—

Velvet, Green, and Chatalein Chains;

Seals, Keys, and Charms;

Special attention given to Watch repairing.

ap 30 djk&bw

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

NEW JEWELRY—I am receiving nearly the latest styles of Jewelry. I have on hand, by recent arrivals, in parts—Diamond, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamel, and Fruit, &c., sets or Pins. Ear-Rings or Bracelets, separate; Gold and Silver Pens and Pensils, and, in a word, a general assortment of Jewelry—all warranted as represented by **WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.**

Godey's Lady's Book for May,

FULL of the latest fashions and interesting reading matter.

Bachelors' attentions are particularly invited to this number. They should not fail to read what Miss Bremer says about marriage.

Reader, are you a bachelor? If you are, remember marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and families and churches. Celibacy like the fly is the heart of an animal, and at last dies in singleness; but marriage like a benefic, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower. Come with me, my bachelor readers, "I have made up my mind to start." If you would be useful, happy, prosperous, and contented, follow me. I will be your partner by the hand, enter its precincts, and with an abiding confidence and pure desire, "settle down" in the midst of its springing delights, there to enjoy the sweets and nurse the babies. **A BACHELOR BOOKSELLER,**

No. 99 Third street.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Silver Forks, Spoons, Pitchers, Castors, Cups, Goblets, Spoon Vases, &c., all warranted good as old coin. Plated Waiters, Castors, Fruit Baskets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

As old Silver and Gold taken at highest prices.

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

NEW JEWELRY—I am receiving nearly the latest styles of Jewelry. I have on hand, by recent arrivals, in parts—Diamond, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamel, and Fruit, &c., sets or Pins. Ear-Rings or Bracelets, separate; Gold and Silver Pens and Pensils, and, in a word, a general assortment of Jewelry—all warranted as represented by **WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.**

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No. 99 Third st.

WEDDING.

WE have just received by express, direct from the publish-

ers, the following new works:

"Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs," by Cardinal Wiseman. This is most excellent work.

"Questions of the Soul," by F. A. Crump. Price 50 cents.

"The Hora Sacra, Prayers, and Meditations for private use," by Rev. Jno. Chandler, M. A. Gilt. 60 cents.

"Devout Churchman's Companion," by Rev. W. H. Odemiller. Price 50 cents.

"Universal Views," by Rev. H. M. Denison. 60 cents.

"Fall Proofs of the Ministry," by Rev. Jno. N. Norton. 75 cents.

"The Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of God," a dogma of the Catholic Church, by J. G. Morris. Price 50 cents.

"Life of St. Rose of Lima," edited by the Rev. F. W. Barber. D. D.

"Life of B. F. Peter Claver," of the Society of Jesus, and the Servants of God, a novel by Herman Melville. Price 75c.

"Stanpole Burleigh, or the Jesuits in our Homes," a novel by

EVENING BULLETIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Baltic arrived about 6 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The Allies were gaining ground. All the Russian outworks have been taken. Sanguinary encounters were frequent. A number of Russian mortars had been taken with many prisoners.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th.

The Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at the Emperor who was out on horseback. Personal revenge was the only object of the assassin.

Nothing has been done in the siege yet to warrant an assault.

The bombardment was much slackened and had not produced the result anticipated.

Consols closed at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cotton active; the week's sales were 107,000 bales, at 1d advance. Wheat was 4 to 6d higher. Flour advanced 2s. Corn was 2s higher, and the market active. Lard firm.

The position of the Allies was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained. The bombardment slackened on the 28th ult. so as not to exhaust the ammunition. An immense Russian force was reported as concentrating near Sebastopol, said to be 100,000 men strong.

Daily telegraphic communication with the Crimea continued, but the Government was very cautious with the news.

Lord John Russell has reached London and Drayton de l'Huys had reached Paris from Vienna.

The British budget has passed both Houses.

The King of Prussia was ill of fever.

Second Dispatch.—The Baltic had 160 passengers.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for. The impression in England is that the seige will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kanrusch and Balaklava will be left for the defense.

A few corps of the main portion of the Allies would try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies from Sebastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements are almost constantly reaching the Allies.

The French reserve of 80,000 men, near Constantinople, is expected to be sent to Balaklava.

Cotton—Sales to speculators of 4,000 bales and to exporters 49,000 bales. Orleans fair 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, middling 5 1-15 5 1-16.

London.—Money easy. The bank has reduced the rates to 4 per cent.—causing speculations in cotton and breadstuffs.

At Manchester business was dull and goods easy.

Liverpool, Friday.—Sales of 15,000 bales of cotton, and the market closed active. Breadstuffs opened active and closed steady. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, new, 41 1/2d; Ohio 44 1/2d. White wheat 12 1/2d, red 10 1/2d. White corn 47s 6d 48s. Rosin 44 1/2d. Turpentine 7s 6d.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote breadstuffs dull at an advance which checked business. They quote Philadelphia and Baltimore flour at 45s, without buyers. White wheat nominally 12 1/2d. Yellow corn 48s. Beef had an advancing tendency. Pork was depressed. Bacon was improving, with an active demand. Lard is firm at 49s 5d. Tallow less active.

The weather is dry and unusually cold.

Baring's London circular quotes American stocks as inactive, and quotations are unchanged and nominal. Sugar is 1s higher. Tea is dull.

The Russian official accounts of the 24th represent the damage as but little, which was immediately repaired, and that the skirmishes were generally successful.

The loss sustained by the garrison on the 11th was 7 sub-batteries, 436 men killed, 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle-pit on the night of the 17th. It was a desperate encounter.

Col. Graham Egerton, a field-officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th, an attack was made on the 2d Russian rifle-pit and they abandoned the pit immediately.

The Russians made a sortie to regain their position, and, after a sanguinary engagement, they were driven back.

The forts on the north side of the harbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying the shot clear into the lines.

The British fleet had left Kiel.

The French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices.

The British loan-bill of £16,000,000 passed on the 1st in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed to the House of Lords.

The monthly report of the board of trade, as contrasted with the same month last year, shows a falling off of about £1,000,000.

Metals had experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Roebuck's committee, gave some important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

The budget virtually passed both Houses with but little opposition or modification. Throughout, a strong feeling was manifested against the Ministry.

Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war had been held in various places.

NASHVILLE, May 18.

The 61st Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Union Church yesterday. The attendance was large.

New York is selected as the place for the next meeting.

CHICAGO, May 18.

George S. Park, late of the Parksville Luminary, publishes a long letter in the St. Louis Democrat, which says that Atchison organized a secret association who were sworn to turn out and fight when called upon, all of whom were to share the damages occurring to any one member, even at the price of disunion.

They were to attack secretly and destroy the business and character of all Northern men, and all Benton and Whig presses to be destroyed. The destruction of the hotel in Kansas and the presses at Lawrence was decreed—a cannon being taken to demolish them at a distance.

They are not to stop until every Free-soiler was driven out of Missouri and Kansas.

Park says he telegraphed Gov. Price and President Pierce for protection, but no answer was given. He traces to Atchison the destruction of the Luminary establishment, and promises more developments.

BOSTON, May 16.

Joseph Hiss was arrested to-day for debt, while on his way to the State-House. His counsel then procured a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that Hiss was a member of the House and not liable to arrest, and will endeavor to push the matter of his expulsion to a hearing before the court.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.
In flour nothing but retail sales at \$9 75 to \$10, according to quality. Market very dull.

Wheat \$2. Sales 2,000 bushels corn at \$5 90, 700 bushels oats at 60c, 100 bushels meal at 87 1/2c, and 1,200 barrels pure timothy hay at \$18 20 1/2c ton.

Sales 300 barrels rope at \$6 80, 100 barrels at \$6 35, and 32 coils at 7 1/2c. Hemp \$10.

A sale of 200 bags coffee at 10 1/2c, and 100 bags in three lots at 10 1/2c/lb. Sales 50 lbs sugar at 6 1/2c/lb, 10 lbs at 6c, and 40 lbs crushed sugar at 10c. Sales 80 lbs old molasses at 31 1/2c, and 30 lbs new at 36c.

No sales of barrelled pork. Sales in two lots of 13,000 cans—yellow-washed ham at 10 1/2c, 100 cans bacon shoulders at 7 1/2c, 20 lbs Falls City brand ham at 11c packed, and 11 cans ribbed sides and clear sides at 8 1/2c and 9 1/2c/lb. A sale of 200 tons and 200 lbs prime lamb at 9 1/2c.

Sundries—Recited whisky 33 at \$3 25. Flaxseed has advanced to \$1 60. Sales of 40 lbs cheese at 10 1/2c/lb. Sales 10 lbs medium No. 3 mackerel at \$8 50, and 30 lbs herring large No. 3 at \$6 25. Sales 666 head good sheep for shipment at \$3 50/lb. Stock large and prices declining.

NEW YORK, May 18, P. M.

Cotton is unchanged, with a moderate business doing. Flour declined 2c, and the market is unsettled—sales 7,500 bushels good Ohio at \$9 75 10 1/2c; Southern is firm. Corn is stiffer, but not notably higher. Pork easier, but not lower. Beef unchanged. Lard is firm, with an upward tendency—2,250 lbs sold at 10 1/2c/lb, and small lots at 10 1/2c. Groceries firm. Money unchanged. Stocks are heavy.

[From the N. O. Price-Current.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Leading staple has received a slight impetus from the favorable position of the market and has sold well during the week. Sugar, also, has been in fair request at full prices, but molasses has given way about 1 cent. The operations in Western produce have also been at full prices, but flour has declined 25c/lb.

Cotton—Total sales of the week 35,500 bales, taken mostly for Great Britain, Spain, and North. We advance our quotations for all descriptions 1 1/2c/lb. The decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, is compared with last year, to 204,863 bales.

Linen—Fabric—Fancy—

Middlings—10@10 1/2c/lb Good middlings—10@11 1/2c/lb Tobacco—We have little or no change to notice. The demand has continued moderate but steady, and prices have maintained, with little or no variation. The sales comprise 750 bales, making a total for the week of 1,250.

Lungs—Fabric—

Leaf—Inferior to common—

" Fair—

" Fine—

" Choice selections—

Total receipts of the week 1,250 bales. Total exports of the week 1,851 bales. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard not cleared on the 11th inst., 10,980 lbs.

Bugging and Bale Rape.—The demand for these articles is of a very limited character, and the few small transactions are generally at the lowest rates. The range of values is from 10c/lb for inferior to choice and fancy brands of rape. In India, tagging there is but little change, and the few sales from first hands have been at about 12 1/2c/lb cents per yard, the second hand at 11 1/2c/lb cents per lb.

Rice—We still give 75c/lb as the range of prices for ordinary prime, most of the sales being at 77c/lb per lb.

Hay—Since the sales of Western, mentioned in our previous season's importation to this country, our prices are invariably uniform and at the same time very low.

Money—Still give 17 1/2c/lb per ton.

Money—We have little or nothing doing except in the way of remittances at \$22 50 per ton.

Money—There has been a little more stringency exhibited in the money market, but not to a degree sufficient to cause any particular change in the rates, which remain at 10 per cent. for prime paper, and 12 1/2c/lb per cent. for annum for around class.

Offer—Business activity, at 9 1/2c/lb, and occasionally 10 cents per lb, the latter being the usual asking rate for prime.

The sum of the direct imports from 1st of December to date is 267,950 lbs bags against 212,113 lbs same time last year.

Stocks—At 10,480,500 lbs bags against 43,000 at the corresponding last year.

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